

**DRAFT FINAL  
COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN  
FOR THE  
MONTICELLO, UTAH, SUPERFUND SITE:  
MONTICELLO REMEDIAL ACTION PROJECT (MRAP)  
AND  
MONTICELLO VICINITY PROPERTIES PROJECT (MVP)**

prepared for  
The U.S. Department of Energy  
Grand Junction Projects Office

by

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Public Relations

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**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN FOR THE  
MONTICELLO (UTAH) SUPERFUND SITE:  
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## **INTRODUCTION**

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act, initiated the Surplus Facilities Management Program (SFMP) in 1978 to assure safe caretaking and decommissioning of government facilities that had been retired from service but which still had radioactive contamination. In 1980, the Monticello millsite was accepted into the SFMP, and the Monticello Remedial Action Project (MRAP) was established to restore the government-owned millsite to safe levels of radioactivity, to dispose of or contain the tailings in an environmentally safe manner, and to perform remedial actions on off-site (vicinity) properties that had been contaminated by radioactive material from the mill operations. In 1983, remedial activities for vicinity properties were separated from MRAP with the establishment of the Monticello Vicinity Properties (MVP) Project. Both MRAP and MVP are currently administered by the Grand Junction Projects Office (GJPO) of the DOE, located in Grand Junction, Colorado. From its inception, the SFMP has mandated that decommissioning activities follow the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) placed the SFMP activities at Monticello under the regulatory framework of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

The foundation for this community relations plan is the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) between The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the State of Utah, and the U.S.

Department Of Energy (DOE), executed in December 1988. The primary purpose of the FFA is to ensure that the environmental impacts associated with past and present activities at the Monticello site have been and will continue to be thoroughly investigated and that appropriate response action is taken and completed as necessary to protect the public health and welfare and the environment.

Consistent with that agreement, community relations activities will comply with the CERCLA Administrative Record and public participation requirements, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), and EPA guidance on public participation and administrative records.

The U.S. Department of Energy is responsible for developing and implementing a Community Relations Plan (CRP) which responds to the need for an interactive relationship with all interested community elements in the Monticello area. The CRP will address current and future activities and elements of work being undertaken by DOE.

#### A. OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) outlines information activities to be conducted prior to and during the remedial action of the Monticello millsite (MRAP) and for the Monticello Vicinity Properties (MVP). Community relations for the Monticello Superfund Site project will be designed to best meet the public involvement and information needs of the specific remedial action activity taking place. A DOE community outreach and information program for remedial action of the Monticello Vicinity Properties has been active since 1980.

The CRP is divided into the following sections:

- A. Overview of Community Relations Plan
- B. Site Background and Capsule Site Description
- C. Community Profile and Key Issues
- D. Community Relations History and Highlights of the Program,
- E. Community Relations Objectives, Techniques, and Timing, and
- F. Attachments

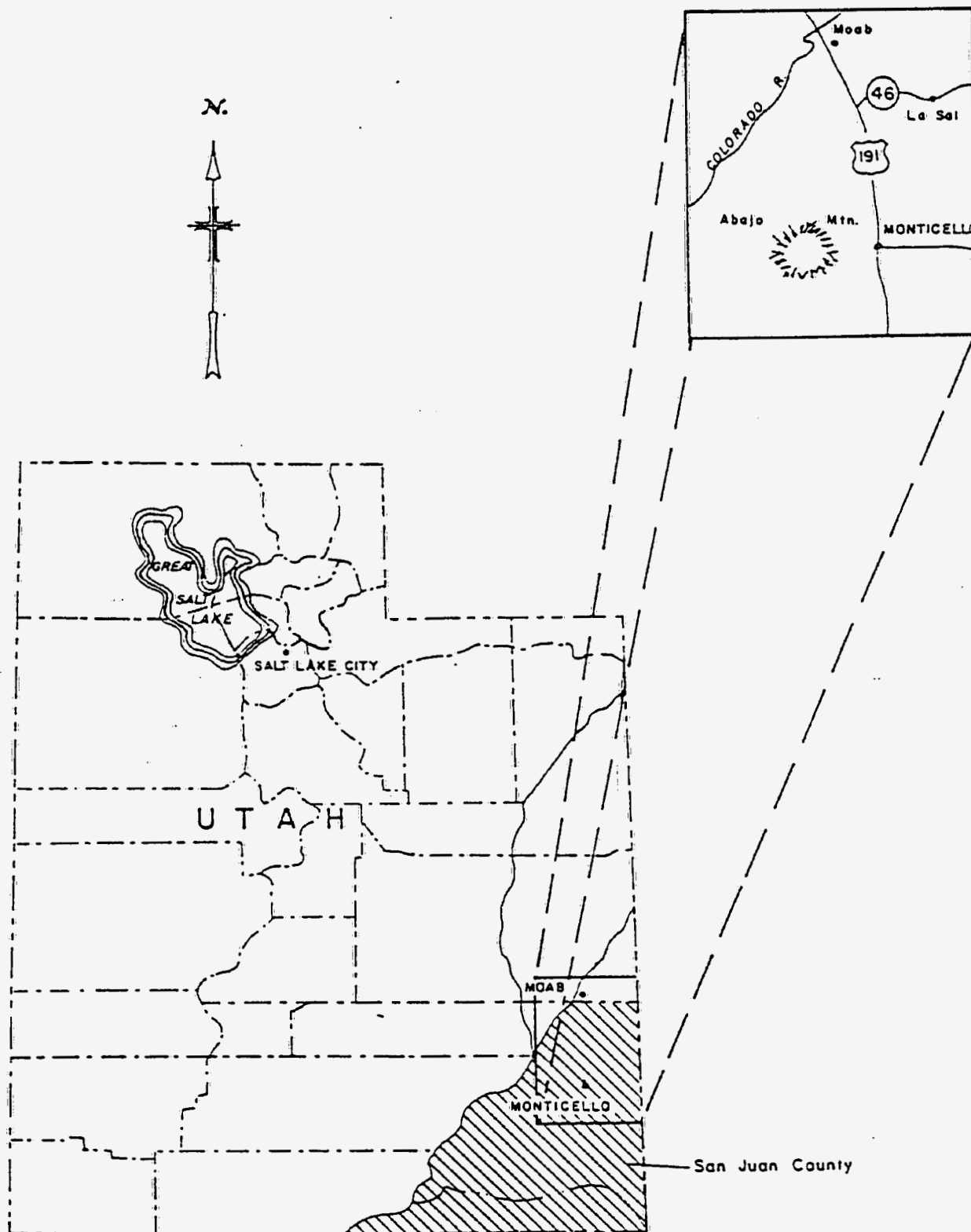
Three attachments are included with the plan. Attachment I is a mailing list showing Interested Parties and Key Contacts. Among those listed are government officials, agency heads, and media. Attachment II is a listing of Meeting Locations, Administrative Record location and Information Repositories. Attachment III is a listing of Terms and Abbreviations used within this plan.

## **B. SITE BACKGROUND AND CAPSULE SITE DESCRIPTION**

### **Monticello, Utah**

The city of Monticello is located in San Juan County, which occupies the southeastern corner of Utah (Figure 1). The city lies in the Paradox Basin just east of the Abajo Mountains and north of Montezuma Creek. The major highway in the Monticello area is U.S. Highway 191, which runs generally in a north-south direction, connecting Monticello with Moab 56 miles to the north and with Blanding 22 miles to the south.

Figure 1. Monticello, Utah, Regional Location Map



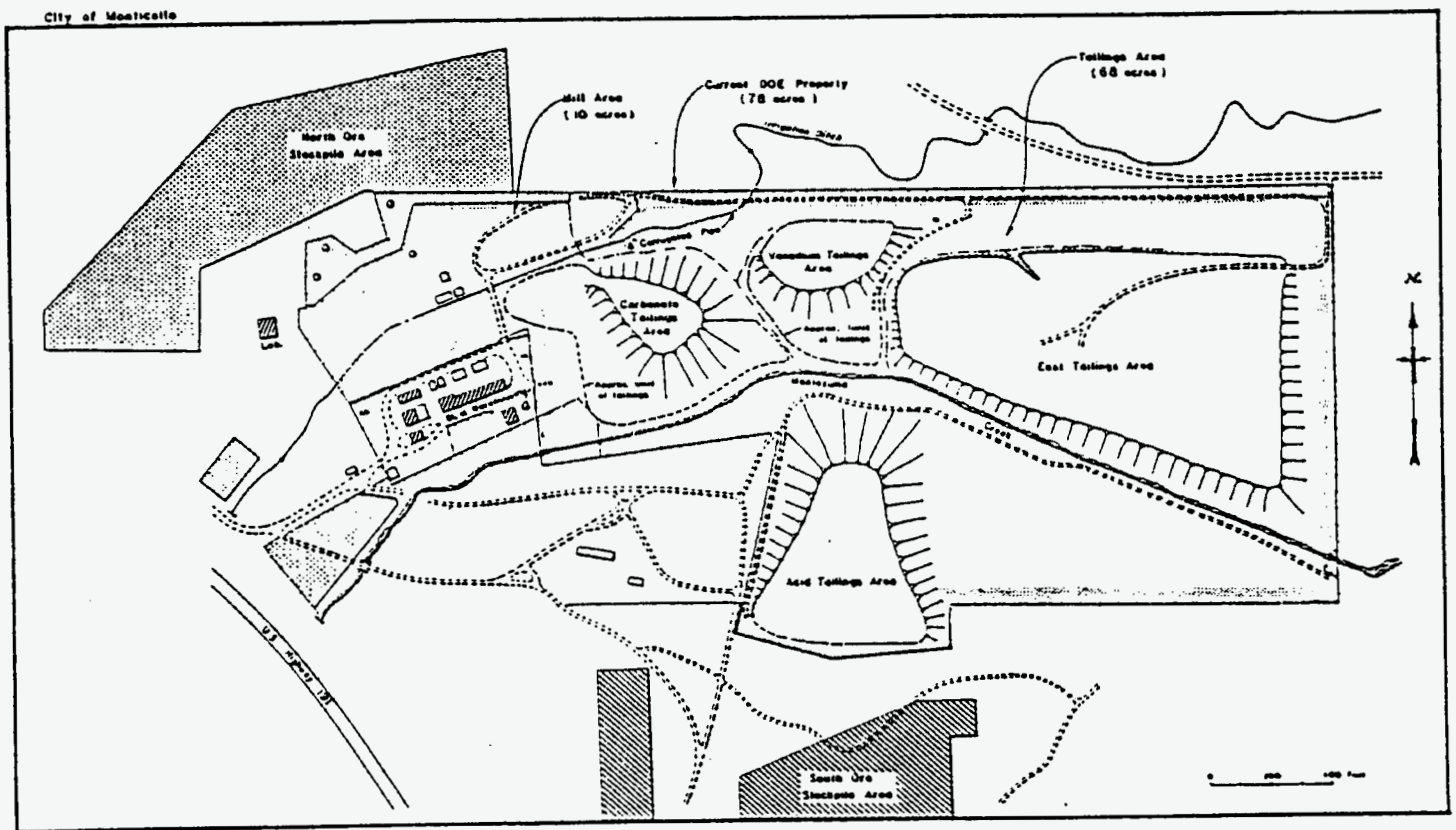
### Monticello millsite

The original Monticello mill was financed by the United States Government through its agent, the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide an additional source of vanadium needed during World War II. The Vanadium Corporation of American operated the mill for the Government until 1944, and privately under a lease from the Government from 1944 to 1946. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) reactivated the mill in 1948 and engaged the Galigher Company to rebuild it. The mill was operated for the AEC from 1949 to 1956 by the Galigher Company and from 1956 through 1959 by the National Lead Company, under cost-type contracts to produce both uranium and vanadium. During the years following the AEC takeover of the mill, uranium was the primary product.

Mill operations were terminated on January 1, 1960, and the plant was dismantled by the end of 1964. The mill tailings piles were stabilized over the period 1961 to 1962. Removal of contaminated soils from associated ore-buying stations was undertaken between May 1974 and August 1975. The mill foundations were also demolished and bulldozed into adjacent pits during this same period of time. It is estimated that during all its years of operation, the mill processed approximately 900,000 tons of ore. The radioactive and nonradioactive properties of the tailings existing at the site today reflect the various processing technologies used during the operation of the mill.

The Monticello millsite is a 78-acre tract located in southeast Utah in San Juan County. The Millsite is adjacent to the City of Monticello (Figure 2). The site lies in a gently sloped alluvial valley formed by Montezuma Creek, a small intermittent stream with headwaters in the Abajo Mountains immediately west of Monticello. The site is bordered on the south and southeast by land held by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Elsewhere, the site is bordered by the City of Monticello and private property. The mill area covers approximately 10 acres and the

Figure 2. Monticello millsite Plan



tailings impoundment an additional 68 acres in a valley on either side of Montezuma Creek . None of the original mill buildings remain. The tailings reside in four piles, designated the Carbonate Pile, the Vanadium Pile, the Acid Pile, and the East Pile. The tailings impoundment area contains almost 2 million tons of tailings and contaminated soil.

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) placed the SFMP activities at Monticello under the regulatory framework of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). A Hazard Ranking Systems (HRS) score for the millsite was developed which was above the 28.5 score necessary for inclusion on the National Priority List (NPL). The Millsite has been proposed as an NPL site as of July 13, 1989, and is being treated as if it were an NPL site.

#### Monticello Vicinity Properties

Throughout the operating period, mill tailings from the Monticello millsite were used in the city of Monticello for construction. These tailings were used as fill for open lands; backfill around water, sewer, and electrical lines; sub-base for driveways, sidewalks, and concrete slabs; backfill against basement foundations; and as sand mix in concrete, plaster, and mortar. Some tailings were carried from the Millsite by wind and water erosion. Also, there are indications from Monticello residents that some of the low-level radioactive materials in the City of Monticello have come from sources other than the Monticello millsite, e.g., other tailings and ore from nearby uranium and vanadium mines. The total tonnage of uranium mill tailings removed from the Millsite for construction purposes, although never documented, is believed to be approximately 135,000 tons. This source of contamination from the Monticello millsite was controlled by August 1975.



Concern regarding the potential health hazards that result from exposure to wind and water borne contamination and radiation emanating from uranium mill tailings and from contaminated structures in the vicinity of such sites ("vicinity properties" or "off-site properties") prompted the U.S. Congress to enact legislation which authorized the Department of Energy to undertake remedial action to prevent or minimize this type of environmental hazard. The Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 authorized the Department of Energy to undertake remedial action at certain inactive uranium mill sites never owned by the Federal government. The Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Program was subsequently established to remediate non-government sites. Since the Monticello millsite is a Federally owned facility, it was accepted into the Department of Energy's Surplus Facilities Management Program in 1980 for remedial action. Subsequently, the Monticello Vicinity Properties Project (MVP) was initiated.

The Department of Energy established an official list of Vicinity Properties designated for remedial action under its Surplus Facilities Management Program on the basis of radiological surveys. Surveys were conducted throughout the city of Monticello to identify the existence, nature, and magnitude of radiation exposure from mill tailings originating from the Monticello millsite. Those surveys included:

1. In 1971 and 1989, EPA-subsidized mobile scanning surveys performed by Department of Energy contractors. These surveys identified 98 potential vicinity properties.
2. In 1982, Bendix Field Engineering Corporation, under contract to the DOE, investigated a total of 114 properties, including the 98 properties identified above plus an additional 16 properties which were surveyed at the request of landowners.

3. In 1983, Oak Ridge National Laboratory performed a survey which added 36 more properties to the investigation.
4. In June 1984, a radiation survey of the buildings in Monticello was conducted by Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII personnel together with personnel from the State of Utah and Department of Energy. As a result of the surveys, 10 additional buildings were identified for further investigations.

In October 1984, the Monticello Vicinity Properties were proposed for inclusion on the National Priority List (NPL) pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and were formally included on the NPL on June 10, 1986. As a result, cleanup activities at the Vicinity Properties must satisfy requirements of CERCLA as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

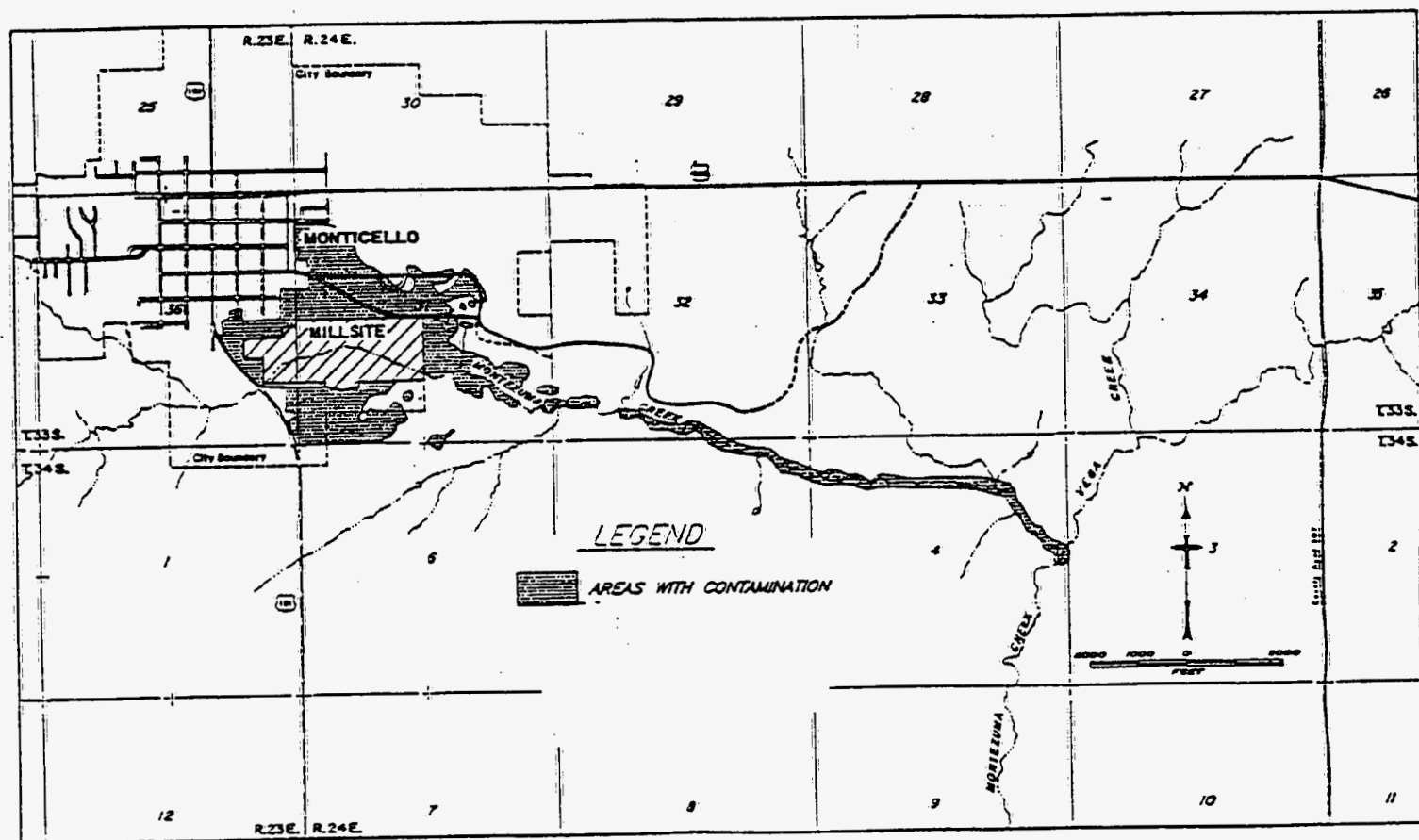
Through its Grand Junction Projects Office, the Department of Energy began cleanup of properties that exceeded levels for inclusion in the program in the summer of 1984 in accordance with EPA's "Standards for Remedial Action at Inactive Uranium Processing Sites." The Department of Energy has accepted responsibility for properties contaminated with tailings from the Monticello millsite. The Department of Energy has also conducted cleanup action in 1984 at two properties not included in the DOE's Surplus Facilities Management Program. Cleanup at these two properties was funded by the Environmental Protection Agency under an interagency agreement.

As of March 1989, 204 properties have been identified as anomalous properties with 91 identified by the Department of Energy to be included in the Monticello Vicinity Properties

Project. Of these 91 "included" properties, the DOE has, since 1984, completed 53 remedial actions and has scheduled 12 additional properties for remedial action in 1989. There are probably other contaminated properties in addition to the 204 screened properties mentioned above (Figure 3). As other contaminated properties are identified, they will be considered for addition to the Monticello Vicinity Properties Project according to the process set forth in the Federal Facilities Agreement.

The cleanup activity proposed or implemented at each Vicinity Property consists of decontamination, interim removal of identified residual radioactive material to the inactive Millsite, and restoration with clean materials. Decisions regarding the method and location of final disposal of contaminated materials at the Millsite are proceeding in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CERCLA, as amended.

Figure 3. Contaminated Areas Under Investigation



## C. COMMUNITY PROFILE AND KEY ISSUES

### Community Profile

Monticello is located on the edge of the Manti-LaSal National Forest in the Southeastern corner of the state of Utah and near the southern entrance to Canyonlands National Park. The surrounding Abajo Mountains are popular for backpacking, camping, off-road driving, snowmobiling and Nordic and downhill skiing. The population of Monticello is 1,900. Monticello is the county seat of San Juan county which has a population of 12, 000.

Monticello is a quiet, rural area. The local economy revolves around farming and ranching. Although severely limited by the poor availability of water in this semi-arid region, agriculture is the major source of income. Of significant local economic and demographic influence are the boom-and-bust cycles that characterize the mining industry. Many members of the community were formerly involved in the mining or milling process. The present soft domestic uranium market has triggered cutbacks and plant closures. The small population results in a community where elected officials know, and are known by, most of the area's residents. Remedial action work on the Vicinity Properties has been in progress by the DOE since 1984 and the community is aware of the purpose and progress of the program.

### Key Issues

Having been an active part of the uranium mining and processing industry since the 1940's, residents are aware of the presence of mill tailings. Overall community concern about contamination at Monticello is low. This can be accounted for by several factors:

- Citizens have lived and worked with the uranium mining and milling industry since the early 1940s. Many made their livelihood from those industries.

- Most citizens do not view the mill tailings as a serious health hazard.
- The majority of the community is unconcerned about the presence of contamination at the Millsite. As the tailings pile has been stabilized from erosion and continually monitored since 1975 and the mill dismantled, the problem of permanent remedial action for the pile is not a major community priority or concern.
- Concern about the vicinity properties is also low. In some instances, owners have to be convinced that permission to perform remedial action will benefit them in the long term.

No change in community attitude is expected with respect to the Vicinity Properties. The current low level of community concern about the millsite may change as activity begins to initiate the permanent remedy. In developing a community relations plan, it is important to anticipate renewed public interest for both the vicinity properties and the millsite. The following kinds of issues, seen at other Department of Energy mill tailings remedial action projects, may become more visible and require consideration:

#### **Communications Issues**

- The involvement of several agencies, as well as departments within agencies, in various aspects of site activity complicates communication among the entities involved and between agencies and the community.

#### **Remedial Action Issues**

- If the final selected remedy is relocation of the tailings pile to a higher

point above the present on-site location, worker commuter traffic to and from the site, and equipment haulage by truck to the site would be the general effects on local community roads and traffic patterns. These effects would not be expected to present serious inconveniences to the general public. Heaviest movement of equipment during pile relocation would be restricted to the site.

- If the final selected remedy is relocation of the tailings pile to a completely different site, heavy and prolonged truck traffic may be expected to produce a number of inconveniences to the community such as road congestion, increased noise and dust from truck traffic, or detours of the normal flow of community vehicular traffic.
- City and county officials have expressed concern about road damage from increased truck traffic, in the event of a final selected remedy involving a different permanent disposal site. Their primary concerns are upgrading of roads to handle heavy loads, prolonged truck traffic and funding for road repair.
- Community concern has been expressed by local officials over proper covering of trucks transporting materials from Vicinity Properties to the interim disposal site at the Monticello millsite.
- Vicinity Property owners are most directly affected during remedial action and are concerned about disruption of their normal routine, noise and dust during construction, and restoration of their property following remediation.

Care is taken to preserve the property owner's privacy and to minimize the disruption due to construction. Every effort is made to accomplish the remedial action in as efficient and timely a manner as possible.

- Vicinity Property owners have expressed concern about enforcement of cleanup under the Superfund project.
- Owners of businesses identified as Vicinity Properties are concerned about their ability to remodel or sell their businesses once they are identified as Vicinity Properties. The possible effects of remedial action construction activities on patronage is also worrisome. Reduced customer access and increased traffic may make it more difficult to conduct business and result in reduced income.
- Due to the sluggish economy of San Juan County, local construction companies and their suppliers welcome the opportunities presented by the planned remedial action work. Some concern has been expressed in the past, by local subcontractors, that outsiders (out-of-state companies) are getting work that should be awarded locally. These concerns have been mitigated by active encouragement of local businesses to participate in the bidding process, reviews of the federal procurement process with local companies, and other assistance to assure that every reasonable effort has been made to assist them in qualifying for remedial action work.



Aside from the enforcement issue, DOE has had extensive experience in dealing with these expressed concerns and possible construction effects through the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Vicinity Property Program. More than 2,600 properties in the Grand Junction, Colorado area have been successfully remediated. A recent project included four city blocks of the main downtown shopping park and involved 110 businesses. The project was completed ahead of schedule with no disruption to the normal business day. Overall the merchants reported a slight increase in business due to community curiosity that resulted in customer walk-ins. This unique depth of successful remediation experience is being applied to the Monticello Superfund Site projects.

The Environmental Protection Agency has indicated that the Monticello Superfund Site program is not one of voluntary participation and that, since this is a National Priority List site, the EPA has the ultimate authority to enforce access for assessment and/or remediation activities. Specific enforcement methods have yet to be determined.

Prior to the Environmental Protection Agency exercising its enforcement authority for property assessment or remediation, the Department of Energy shall use the maximum extent of its authority, exclusive of CERCLA section 104 authorities, to obtain agreement from the landowner for allowing access. In the event the landowner refuses, then DOE shall request EPA following consultation with the State of Utah to exercise its authority or initiate its own contact with the landowner for purposes of gaining access to said property.

### **Safety**

- Community issues relating to any type of prolonged mill tailings remedial action construction activity include increased potential for car/truck accidents, and concern that spills could occur that may affect the community and environment along the transportation route.
- Concern about potential health effects from the presence of uranium mill tailings has been traditionally low in Monticello and has not been voiced by the community as a concern. However, DOE is aware of national public concern over radioactive materials of any sort and will take steps to assure that the nature of and any risks associated with mill tailings are clearly communicated.

### **Potential Loss of Tourist Trade**

Monticello derives some income from tourist traffic. Loss of tourist trade during remedial action is possible. However, that economic loss should be readily offset by increased income to the community through contractor payrolls, lodging, and food purchases, etc.

Additional concerns may surface during the public comment period prior to selection of the preferred remedial action alternative. Those concerns will, of course, be considered and addressed in the updated community relation plan to be issued following the applicable Records of Decision.

#### D. COMMUNITY RELATIONS HISTORY AND HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PROGRAM

Community relations activities at Monticello began in 1980 with site visits and meetings by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Remedial Action Contractor (RAC) with the City Manager, San Juan County commissioners, State of Utah representatives and individual property owners.

Throughout the year, news releases were issued to inform the general public of the beginning of the Vicinity Property cleanup program, and the results of generalized radiologic assessments and survey activities. Additionally, the DOE met with representatives of the news media, the Utah State Bureau of Radiation and Occupational Health and the S.E. Utah District Health Department to brief them on program activities.

During FY 1982, the following activities took place:

- A fact sheet on Monticello Uranium Mill Tailings was prepared and issued to various news media by the DOE Office of External Affairs.
- Liaison was maintained with the Governor, the State Division of Environmental Health, and the Department of Natural Resources and Energy in order to further identify the DOE remedial action program and to enlist State participation.
- DOE officials participated in a San Juan County Board of Commissioners meeting to update County and State officials on the DOE's Surplus Facilities Management Program (SFMP) plan for Monticello and DOE's intent to conduct field surveys.

During FY 1984, the following activities took place:

- DOE, the RAC and State officials met to discuss continuation of the Monticello millsite ( MRAP) and Vicinity Properties (MVP) programs and to outline program milestones.
- DOE and the RAC met with the San Juan County Board of Commissioners to discuss continuation of MRAP and MVP and to outline program milestones.
- A press release was issued identifying planned decontamination activities for 45 properties in Monticello.

During FY 1985, the following activities took place:

- Major local news coverage of the Vicinity Properties program was achieved through the featuring of the cleanup of the Randall residence by the local newspaper. The coverage included before, during and after pictures of this property and a discussion of actual cleanup activities under Superfund.
- A list of 48 Vicinity Properties authorized for remedial action funding by DOE's FUSRAP/SFMP programs was transmitted by DOE to the Utah State Hazardous Waste Coordinator. FUSRAP stands for the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program and is part of the DOE's national Remedial Action Program.

During FY 1986, an article was placed with the *San Juan Record* summarizing activities during 1985, including the Federal Superfund cleanup program.

Additionally, since the beginning of the Vicinity Properties work, close liaison has been maintained with individual property owners and they have been actively involved in the various stages of their property's cleanup.

In preparation for the Monticello millsite work and during the negotiation of the Federal Facilities Agreement, multiple coordination meetings took place between the EPA, DOE, State of Utah, San Juan County officials and representatives of the City of Monticello. Ongoing communications have been maintained between these parties.

On January 27, 1989 a press release was issued announcing a public meeting to be held on February 9, 1989 by EPA in Monticello to discuss the Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA), participating agency roles, and to open a public comment period on the FFA. Notification was also placed in the local newspaper. Attending the meeting were representatives of the Utah Bureau of Radiation Control, the Utah Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste, EPA Region VIII, the DOE Headquarters and DOE Grand Junction, UNC Geotech, the Monticello City Manager, and the San Juan County District Sanitarian. Written comments on the FFA were to be addressed to EPA Region VIII. The public comment period extended through February 20, 1989. No new public concerns emerged from the meeting or during the comment period.

During the week of April 17-21, 1989, DOE conducted a Health and Safety training workshop for those involved in potentially hazardous waste sites. Included in the training session were representatives from the State of Utah and the City of Monticello. The local newspaper, The San Juan Record, was invited to cover the training session.

A Notice of Opportunity to Comment was placed in the *San Juan Record* on June 28 and July 5, 1989 announcing the availability of the equivalent RI/FS and Proposed Plan for the Monticello Vicinity Properties for public review and comment. A 30 calendar-day public comment period ran from June 30 through July 30, 1989 with a public meeting held on July 6th. The notification also included identification of the information contact and the establishment of both the Administrative Record and the Information Repositories. A local (Monticello) contact telephone number was also provided to the general public and media at that meeting. The public have been encouraged to contact the UNC Geotech construction field office in Monticello or to call collect to DOE-Grand Junction with any questions or concerns. No new concerns, other than the enforcement issue, arose at the public meeting.

Following the public meeting in July 1989, a Responsiveness Summary for the Monticello Vicinity Properties was prepared for inclusion with the draft Record of Decision. Issue of the ROD is anticipated to occur during September 1989.

On July 19, 1989 representatives of DOE Grand Junction and the RAC provided general background information on the project to a reporter from the *Deseret News* of Salt Lake City, Utah.

On August 15, 1989 representatives of the Utah Department of Health toured potential permanent repository locations.

#### E. COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES, TECHNIQUES, AND TIMING

This section provides community relations objectives for MRAP and MVP, describes appropriate techniques to achieve these objectives, and incorporates them into a timing plan. The Federal Facility Agreement specifies that the U.S. Department of Energy is the lead agency responsible for developing and implementing a Community Relations Plan which responds to the need for an interactive relationship with all interested community elements in the Monticello area.

#### COMMUNITY RELATIONS OBJECTIVES

The following objectives are based on the issues and information needs previously identified, as well as on EPA guidance for Superfund community relations and DOE orders and guidance.

1. Define the lines of communication between the parties to the Federal Facilities Agreement and other involved agencies and coordinate DOE activities with other agencies to assure that all appropriate parties are kept informed.
2. Provide key local and State officials with technical information and inform them of DOE activities prior to public disclosure.
3. Keep property owners informed of the results of field studies, DOE decisions, and the schedule for any remedial actions on their properties so that expectations concerning cleanup are realistic.

4. Prepare fact sheets for public distribution that explain remedial action activities.
5. Clarify risks associated with cleanup and final disposal and the precautions taken to protect workers and the public.
6. Clarify the nature of, and potential risks associated with the mill tailings in order to reduce any possible public misconceptions that all radioactive materials present the same hazard.
7. Be flexible enough to respond to previously unarticulated community concerns.

#### COMMUNITY RELATIONS TECHNIQUES AND ACTIVITIES

The following community relations techniques and activities are appropriate to meeting the preceding objectives. These activities are incorporated into a timing plan to coincide with the technical activities.

##### The Monticello Vicinity Properties Project (MVP)

The information methods that are used in Monticello for Vicinity Properties remedial action are founded on the methods successfully used throughout the Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Vicinity Properties Program. More than 4,000 individual properties have been identified for potential remedial action through that program. More than 2,600 vicinity properties have been successfully remediated since 1984.

Vicinity Properties-specific public involvement activities are designed to assure that



the property owner is kept informed of and actively participates in all of the key steps of the remedial action process. Liaison and information activities are conducted on a one-to-one basis to assure clear communication and to preserve owner privacy rights. The general public is kept informed of project activities through periodic news releases and status reports. These methods have been effectively used to date for the UMTRA Vicinity Properties and during the cleanup of the Monticello properties.

The owner participation process begins when the Inclusion Survey Contractor (ISC) contacts the landowner to acquire consent for access to conduct surveys and engineering studies. General program information is provided to the property owner on the purpose and the reason for the inclusion survey. After completion of the inclusion survey, the owner is advised by the DOE of the results of the inclusion survey. If the property is to be included in the program and scheduled for remedial action, the owner is provided with more detailed information on the steps of the remedial action process and their involvement in that process. A property administrator is assigned by the RAC to each property to serve as a dedicated owner contact throughout the life of the project. In addition, the construction subcontractor and the RAC construction inspector work with the owner throughout the project.

Following the inclusion survey, more detailed land and radiological surveys are performed that form the basis for a written Radiologic and Engineering Assessment (REA). A meeting is arranged between the RAC's Architect/Engineer and the property owners to review the survey data and the construction design. During the process, the owner has an opportunity to approve or disapprove the remedy. Once approved, the REA becomes the basis for the Remedial Action Agreement (RAA). Another meeting is arranged to discuss the contents of the RAA with the owner. The RAA outlines the responsibilities of the parties involved and states owner

acceptance of all aspects of the construction phase (e.g. methods, materials, potential dislocation, and construction time). The RAA is the formal contractual agreement between the property owners, the Department of Energy, and the State, and is signed by all parties.

Once the RAA is signed, competitive bids are solicited to perform the construction work. Once a contract is awarded, the construction subcontractor representative, along with the RAC construction inspector and the property owners, conducts a property walk-through to determine and document its preconstruction condition. Once the tailings have been removed and reconstruction at the property is completed, the property is again inspected by all parties. Following identification and resolution of any variances, owners indicate their approval of the final condition by signing a "Notice of Final Inspection". A 12-month warranty period follows final construction, wherein the owner may recognize and declare any hidden or latent defects in the remedial action construction for remedy.

The State of Utah has been and will continue to be consulted throughout the course of DOE's remedial activities at the Vicinity Properties. State representatives have inspected individual sites, reviewed and concurred on each design package which is incorporated into the REA for each property. This close working relationship will be maintained by DOE-GJPO.

As indicated earlier, under D. Community Relations History and Highlights of the Program, CERCLA/SARA public involvement activities required prior to the issuance of a Record of Decision have been completed for the Monticello Vicinity Properties. Ongoing public involvement will be encouraged through periodic status report newsletters, news releases, and public information meetings when deemed timely and appropriate. The Monticello general public has been and will be encouraged to contact either the UNC construction field office in

Monticello, or to contact the DOE Grand Junction Projects Office with any questions or concerns.

The Monticello Remedial Action Program (MRAP)

Community relations activities related to the millsite remedial action will follow the applicable standards set forth pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and as set forth in "*Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*" prepared for the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (March 1988) edition, and the community relations orders and guidance provided by the U.S. Department of Energy for remedial action activities. The original draft CRP for the millsite was developed by UNC Geotech in 1987, and updated in 1988, in accordance with this guidance. This CRP has been updated to incorporate public involvement activities completed since 1988 and information gathered from the public during the public participation and comment period on the MVP RI/FS and Proposed Plan. It will again be updated following the public comment period on the RI/FS and Proposed Plan for the Monticello millsite Remedial Action Project (MRAP).

The following community relations techniques and activities will take place in relation to the Monticello Superfund Site:

1. Interagency Coordination

The DOE, EPA, and State of Utah are all dependent on one another in their efforts to assure that the Monticello millsite cleanup will be a successful project. The agencies will focus on coordination and resolution of issues so that the overall site cleanup objectives are met.

## 2. Briefings For Local Officials

The DOE will continue to meet, as needed, with representatives of appropriate city and county organizations. Briefings will be held as needed to inform these officials of DOE activities and to coordinate remedial actions. Officials who need to be kept informed include the city manager, the mayor and town council, the county commissioners, and representatives of the Southeastern Utah Health Department. The DOE will also continue to brief other elected officials, either through mailings, in meetings or by telephone, on continuing activities. These officials will include the Utah Congressional delegation, State legislators and the Governor's office, and appropriate State and Local health and safety organizations.

## 3. Display Ads

To announce each applicable public comment period, display ads will be prepared and placed in the San Juan Record two weeks prior to the public meeting. Display ads will be accompanied by news releases to be sent to the mailing list.

## 4. Public Comment Period on the Draft Final RI/FS and Proposed Plan

A minimum 30 calendar-day public comment period will be held to allow citizens and other interested parties to express their opinions on the alternatives for remedial action at the Monticello millsite contained in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and Proposed Plan. Community input will be encouraged at this point by informing citizens that their opinions will be considered by the EPA, the State of Utah, and DOE in the ultimate decision on how the site will be addressed during remedial design

and remedial action.

5. Responsiveness Summary

This document is required as part of the Record of Decision (ROD) for the site. It will summarize public concerns and issues raised during the public comment period on the Draft Final RI/FS and Proposed Plan. In addition, the responsiveness summary documents responses made by EPA, DOE and the State of Utah to these concerns. The responsiveness summary will become a part of the ROD and will be available to the public in the information repository and administrative record locations.

6. Notice of Record of Decision

After the Record of Decision has been adopted, the Department of Energy will publish a notice of availability pursuant to CERCLA Section 117 (d) and make the decision available to the public.

7. Updated Community Relations Plan

Once the Record of Decision has been issued for the Monticello millsite, this community relations plan will again be revised as necessary to outline community relations activities appropriate to the remedial design and remedial action phase. The revised CRP will:

- Update facts and verify information included in this CRP,
- Assess the community relations program to date and indicate whether the same or different approaches will be taken during the Remedial Design/ Remedial Action (RD/RA),

- Develop a strategy for preparing the community for a future role during RD/RA and ongoing operation and maintenance (if applicable).

8. Information Repository/Administrative Record

The San Juan County Public Library has been established as the Administrative Record location and as a primary information repository for both the MVP and MRAP. This repository will be maintained for overall project information and will be identified in all press releases and fact sheets. Other information repositories have been established in key locations and are routinely identified in all information distributed to the public.

9. Information Contact

The DOE will identify a primary information contact to respond directly to public inquiries regarding site activities. The DOE Grand Junction Public Relations Specialist will serve in this capacity and will handle all inquiries from the public and the media. In contacts with the press, this person will coordinate with DOE, EPA, and State community relations staffs. The UNC Geotech Public Relations Director will support DOE as needed. If further information is needed to respond to the inquiry, the request will be referred to the appropriate DOE remedial project manager (RPM), or other appropriate DOE or UNC Geotech technical representative. Public inquiries or concerns may also be directed to the UNC Geotech field construction office in Monticello.

If sufficient public interest is determined to exist, a "hot line" or 800-telephone number may be established for the convenience of Monticello citizens.

10. News Releases

News releases will be provided to the local media for all significant events. Media coverage will be invited of all public meetings, work in progress during remedial action, etc.

11. Mailing Lists

To assure that information is distributed to the local community and all potentially interested parties, the master mailing list (Attachment I) will be sent copies of all pertinent reports, updates, fact sheets, etc. The master list will be updated as information changes or as new or additional information requests are received.

12. Fact sheets, updates and technical summaries.

Fact sheets, updates and technical summaries will be prepared for public distribution in order to keep the community informed of the status and issues associated with cleanup actions. Updates will be handled through newsletters or status reports, generally on a quarterly basis, or as activities warrant.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES AND TIMING

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Timing</u>
1. Interagency Coordination	Continuous
2. Briefings for Local Officials	As needed or requested
3. Display Ads	As needed. Two weeks prior to public meetings. Within 3 weeks of issuance of RODs.

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 4.  | Public Comment Period on<br>Draft Final RI/FS and Proposed<br>Plan for MRAP | October 27 - November 25,<br>1989  |
| 5.  | Responsiveness Summary  | Following end of public<br>comment period and before<br>ROD signed. Tentatively<br>January 24, 1990 for<br>MRAP. |
| 6.  | Notice of Record of Decision  | within 3 weeks after ROD<br>signed and before remedial<br>action begins  |
| 7.  | Updated CRP   | 30 days after issue of ROD<br>for MRAP. Tentatively,<br>July 30, 1990.   |
| 8.  | Information Repository/<br>Administrative Record                            | Established before public<br>comment period and<br>maintained continuously                                       |
| 9.  | Information Contact   | Continuous   |
| 10. | News Releases   | As needed  |
| 11. | Mailing List  | Continuous updating<br>and maintenance   |
| 12. | Fact Sheets, Updates and<br>Technical Summaries                             | As needed. Generally,<br>quarterly or as deemed<br>appropriate.  |

#### F. ATTACHMENTS

The following attachments are included with this Community Relations Plan:

- Attachment I:           Site Mailing List of Key Contacts
- Attachment II:          Locations for Meetings and Information Files
- Attachment III:         Terms and Abbreviations



**Attachment I: Mailing List of Key Contacts**

**A. Federal Elected Officials -**

**U.S. Senators**

Senator E.J. "Jake" Garn  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
(202) 224-5444

or 125 South State Street, Room 4225  
Salt Lake City, UT 84138  
(801) 524-5933

Senator Orrin G. Hatch  
United States Senate  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 224-5251

or 125 South State Street, Room 3438  
Salt Lake City, UT 84138  
(801) 524-4380

**U.S. Congressman**

Congressman Howard C. Nielson - (3rd Congressional District)

U.S. House of Representatives  
1229 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515  
(202) 225-7751

or 125 South State Street, Room 2205  
Salt Lake City, UT 84138  
(801) 524-5301  
  
or Room 1 - 92 East Center Street  
Moab, UT 84532  
(801) 259-7188 Staffer: Sue Cook

**B. State Elected Officials-**

Governor Norman Bangerter  
State Capitol Building  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114  
(801) 538-1000

State Senator Omar Bunnell  
Utah State Senate  
State Capitol Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114  
(801) 538-1035 or (801) 637-0274

Representative David Adams  
Utah State House of Representatives  
State Capitol Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84114  
(801) 538-1032

or P.O. Box 429  
Monticello, UT 84535

**C. Local Officials-**

City of Monticello  
33 West 3rd South Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2271

City Manager - Rick Terry

Mayor - Ernest J. Sonderegger  
City Council:  
Rye Nielson  
Lee Nielson  
Joe Slade  
Winn Westcott  
Bernie Christensen

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# Attachment I - Mailing List of Key Contacts

Monticello Planning Commission  
care of City of Monticello  
33 West 3rd South Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2271

Shirley Christensen  
Diane Nielson  
Dale Black  
Dennis Davis  
Carl Eisemann  
Roger Low  
Bernie Christensen (City Council Member)

## D. County Officials-

San Juan County Commission  
117 South Main Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2231

County Commissioners -  
Calvin Black  
J. Tyron Lewis  
Mark Maryboy

## E. State and Local Agencies-

Larry Anderson  
Director, Bureau of Radiation Control  
Division of Environmental Health  
State of Utah Health Department  
P.O. Box 16690  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116-0690  
(801) 538-6734

Jerry Jackson  
Southeastern Utah District Health Department  
P.O. Box 127  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2021

Mark Burrell, Public Information Officer  
Division of Environmental Health  
State of Utah Health Department  
288 N. 1460 West  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Wendy Olson, Public Information Officer  
Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste  
State of Utah Health Department  
P.O. Box 16690  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

Kenneth L. Alkema, Director  
Utah Department of Health  
288 North 1460 West  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116-0690  
(801) 538-6170

Robert McLeod, Project Coordinator  
Utah Department of Health  
Bureau of Solid & Hazardous Waste  
288 North 1460 West  
Salt Lake City, UT 84116

## F. U.S. Government Agencies

James J. Scherer,  
Regional Administrator  
U.S. EPA Region VIII  
999 18th Street, Suite 1300  
Denver, CO 80202-2405

Robert Duprey, Director  
Waste Management Division  
U.S. EPA Region VIII  
999 18th Street, Suite 1300  
Denver, CO 80202-2405  
FTS 564-1519 or (303) 294-1519

Attachment I - Mailing List of Key Contacts

Lam Nguyen,  
Remedial Project Manager  
EPA - Region VIII  
999 18th Street, Suite 1300  
Denver, CO 80202  
FTS 564-1438 or  
(303) 294-1438

Ali Joseph,  
Community Relations Coordinator  
Office of Public Affairs (8OEA)  
999 18th Street, Suite 500  
Denver, CO 80202  
FTS 564-7040 or  
(303) 294-7040

William E. Murphie  
U.S. Department of Energy  
SFMP Program Manager  
NE 23, GTN  
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dee Williamson  
USDOE - Grand Junction Projects Office  
P.O. Box 2567  
Grand Junction, CO 81503

Gerald Bowman  
USDOE - Idaho Operations Office  
785 DOE Place  
Idaho Falls, ID 83402

**G. Media-**

San Juan Record  
737 East Highway 666  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2277

KUTA Radio  
North Highway 191  
Blanding, UT 84511  
(801) 678-2261

TV News  
89 N. Main  
Moab, UT 84532  
(801) 259-8444

KCNY Radio  
635 1/2 N. 500 W.  
Moab, UT 84532  
(801) 259-6288

**Attachment II**  
**Locations for Meetings and Information Repositories**

Administrative Record

San Juan County Public Library  
80 North Main Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2281

Information Repositories

San Juan County Public Library  
80 North Main Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2281

U.S. Department of Energy  
Grand Junction Projects Office  
2597 B 3/4 Road  
Grand Junction, CO 81502-5504  
(303) 248-6000

U.S. EPA Region VIII Library  
999 18th Street, 2nd Floor  
Denver, CO 80202-2405

State of Utah Department of Health  
288 North 1460 West, 3rd Floor  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-0690

Meeting Locations

Monticello City Hall  
33 West 1st South Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2271

San Juan County Courthouse  
117 South Main Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2231

San Juan County Public Library  
80 North Main Street  
Monticello, UT 84535  
(801) 587-2281

**Attachment III  
Terms and Abbreviations  
Used in  
Monticello Vicinity Properties (MVP) and  
Monticello Remedial Action Project (MRAP) documents**

<b>AEA</b>	Atomic Energy Act
<b>AEC</b>	Atomic Energy Commission
<b>AR</b>	Administrative Record
<b>ARAR</b>	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
<b>BLM</b>	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
<b>CERCLA</b>	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
<b>CRP</b>	Community Relations Plan
<b>DOE</b>	U.S. Department of Energy
<b>EPA</b>	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
<b>FFA</b>	Federal Facilities Agreement
<b>FOIA</b>	Freedom of Information Act
<b>FS</b>	Feasibility Study
<b>FTS</b>	Federal Telecommunications Systems
<b>FUSRAP</b>	Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>GJPO</b>	Grand Junction Projects Office
<b>HRS</b>	Hazard Ranking System
<b>ISC</b>	Inclusion Survey Contractor
<b>MRAP</b>	Monticello Remedial Action Project
<b>MVP</b>	Monticello Vicinity Properties
<b>NEPA</b>	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
<b>NCP</b>	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
<b>NPL</b>	National Priority List
<b>NRC</b>	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<b>ORNL</b>	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
<b>RA</b>	Remedial Action
<b>RAA</b>	Remedial Action Agreement
<b>RAC</b>	Remedial Action Contractor
<b>RD</b>	Remedial Design
<b>REA</b>	Radiological and Engineering Assessment
<b>RI</b>	Remedial Investigation

Draft Final

Attachment III - Terms and Abbreviations

ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SFMP	Surplus Facilities Management Program
SI	Site Investigation
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action
UMTRAP	Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program
UMTRCA	Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978
UNC	UNC Geotech, Inc.